

EPENTHESIS AND DELETION OF ARABIC
SONORANT CONSONANTS

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Abstract

This paper aims at studying the epenthesis and deletion of the Arabic /m/, /n/, /l/, and /r/ sounds. The study is descriptive in nature with a presentation of copious data. The varieties of Arabic include dialects, MSA, and CA. Most changes are conditional or explained by some sound change processes, such as consonant harmony, assimilation, dissimilation, apocope, haplology, and syncope. Phonological rules of most sound changes are stated and then drawn in notation. The change is attested with all the four; that is, each of the four sonorants is epenthesized and deleted.

I. INTRODUCTION

The changes, discussed in the present work, will deal only with sonorant consonants; that is, epenthesis and deletion will be restricted to instances involving /m/, /n/, /l/, and /r/. Changes will include the epenthesis and deletion of each of the four sonorant consonants in classical, standard and colloquial Arabic. Other phonological processes will describe minor sound changes pertaining to the sounds in question.

Language Variety

Three categories of Arabic will be discussed. The three are Classical Arabic (henceforth CA), Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and dialects (D) (Al-Qahtani, 1988:7).

Examples of change will cover all the three varieties when possible. The discussion will start with D first, then MSA, and finally CA.

Almost all Arabic dialects with which the author has strong contacts are included except those of the Arab countries in north Africa. The Saudi dialects include those of Rufaydah, Shahrän, Qaþ•n, Çasîr, Jîzän, and Tuhämah, all in the southern region of Eastern Province. Saudi Arabia. Other Saudi dialects discussed are ijäzi, Najdi, and the dialects of the.... ?

If a change is given as taking place in "D", it refers to the dialect of Rufaydah, that of the author. Examples from other dialects will be specified. When no reference to a certain language variety is given, it refers to MSA, the standard or common language for all Arabs.

Sharafu d-Dîn (1984) is the only source on the Yemeni dialect. Abdu t-Tawwäb (1983 and 1988) is used for a few examples from different dialects. Al-Ashbili (1979), Ibn Jinni (1952), Al-Mousa (1984), Shähîn (1985), and the script of the Holy Qur?än are used for examples on CA. These sources include the examples in texts from CA under different topics, but none of them discussed sound changes as such.

II. EPENTHESIS

This refers to the type of intrusion where one extra sound is inserted in a word. It is known in Arabic as "ziyädah", addition.

2.1 ø → m

(1.1) limäða ðarabtahä → lamu
ðarabkamîh 'why did you beat her ? '

- 2) zayn ma zayn → zayn um ma
zayn 'good and the like'
3) li → mäli
'it is mine, for me'
4) zabil → zambîl
'basket made of palm trees'

In (1.1), /m/ is inserted in Yemeni dialect of Ibb (?ibb). (1.2) occurs in t-----
-----he dialect of Baþrain. One word is repeated and a new particle "?um" 'and the like' is inserted between the two. (1.3) is popular in the Gulf area. In addition, (6.b) serves a morphological function.

- 5) barmîl ← barrel
6a) balaç, balç 'to swallow'
b) balçüm 'gullet, esophagus'
7a) þalq 'throat, gullet'
b) þalqüm 'gullet, esophagus'
8a) zard 'chain, coat of mail'
b) zardüm CA (obsolete)
9a) xa•• 'to favor, single out (s.o.)'
b) xay•üm CA (obsolete)

In CA:

- 10) baraç & barçam'to get taller'
11) balas & balsam'to scowl, glower"
12) fasaþ & fasþam 'to make
room'
13) dalaq & dalqam 'to get
out of the scabbard (sword)'
14) *fawh → famm 'mouth'
15) ?afwäh 'mouths'

In CA, /m/ is inserted in (b & c) to indicate number of more than one (dual and plural) in (1.16 & 17).

- 16a) ?ant ' (2PSM) you'
- b) ?antumä ' (2PDM) " '
- c) ?antum ' (2PPM) " '
- 17a) qumt ' (2PS /F) you stood up'
- b) qumtumä ' (2PDM) '
- c) qumtum ' (2 PSM) '

In (1.18-20), /m/ is added to verbs in (c) derived from form V verbs in (b) which is derived, in turn, from the infinitive in (a), and where there are two phonological processes, one feeds the other.

- 18a) sakan 'become still'
- b) tasakkan " "
- c) tamaskan " "
- 19a) dirç 'coat of mail'
- b) tadarraç 'take up arms'
- c) tamadraç " " "
- 20a) ni*äq 'girth, belt'
- b) tana**aq 'to gird (o.s.)'
- c) taman*aq " " "

?as-Sämurra?i (1983:135) mentions that the Arabic tribe of Tamim would add /m/ as in (1.21).

- 21) ?ibn → ?ibnim 'son, son of'

In addition, /m/ is prefixed to some verbs (a) to derive names of instruments (b) in (1.22 & 23), and other nouns as in (1.24 & 25). Dialect speakers make their own infinitives out of verbs and nouns as in (1.26 & 27).

- 22a) fata+ 'to open'
- b) miftä+ 'key'
- 23a) laçiq 'to lick'
- b) milçaqah 'spoon'
- 24a) katab 'to write'
- b) maktab 'office'
- 25a) +akam 'to pass judgment, verdict'
- b) ma+kamah 'court'
- 26) ða+ik 'to laugh'
- ?uð+ükah 'object of ridicule' CA
- mað+akah " " " D
- 27) laçan 'to curse, damn'
- laçn 'execration, imprecation' CA
- maļçanah " " D
- 28) +a* → +a*am
- 'pebbles, little stones' D

2.2 ø → n

- (2.1) talifün → talanfün 'telephone'
- 2) sijjil → sinjil 'stones like dry mud'
- Persian
- 3) sukkar → sunkar 'sugar'
- 4) sakkir → sankir '(imp.) close'
- 5) yatabayyan → yinbän
- '(s.th. will) appear to sight'
- 6) *tablaw → *ablün 'tableau'
- 7) *daraksiyu → daraksün 'steering wheel'
- 8) *tilifizyu → tilifizyün' T.V. set'
- 9) ?aç*ık→?an*ık 'I give you' (pres.)
- 10) dabbüs → danbüs 'pin'
- 11) dabb•sah 'stapler'

- 12) danbüši 'bewitchment'
13) tadabbas 'to be adhered to (s. th.). V
14) ?inglizi→ ?inglaynzi 'English'
(lang.)
15) hunna → hunnah 'they (fm.)'
16) → hinnah
17) baytahunn → baythinnah
'their (fm.) house'
18) mā ?aša? → mā štinīš
'I do not want'
19) ?akalti → ?akaltayn
'you (sg. fm.) eat'
20) ?akaltaynah
21) ?akaltinnah
22) ?akilnih 'they (fm.) eat'
23) ?aklayn
24) miç*īk → miç*innik '(I, he) give
you'
25) šäyfik → šäyfinnik '(I, he) see you'
26) m+ākīk → m+ākinnik 'speaking
you'
27) tatabayyan → tinbān
'(3PSF) become plain'
28a) sul*āh
'power, authority'
b) sul*ān 'mandate; dominion; rule'
c) tasal*an 'to become sultan or ruler'
29a) walad 'boy; child'
b) waldanah 'childhood; puerility'
30a) +imār 'donkey, ass'
b) +amranah 'stupidity'
31a) ?azçar 'highwayman, brigand; crook'

- b) zaçranah 'maliciousness, meanness'
32a) +irfah 'profession, craft'
b) +arfanah 'professionalism'
33a) çar* 'pimp; gay, cuckold'
b) çar*anah 'prostitution'
34a) kufr 'atheism; profanity, unbelief'
b) kafranah 'infidelity; ungratefulness'

Some changes above exemplify sound substitutions, i.e. sound fronting (2.1-9). In (2.6-8), original forms (with asterisks) are believed to be the underlying representation (UR) as they are the closest to their French origin. They are easy to explain. The one in (2.6) is clear epenthesis of /n/ finally. The change in (2.7 & 8) is taken from the original written French forms 'direction' and 'television' respectively, though that final syllable is nasalized in French. One is tempted to conclude that Arabic speakers may have come to in contact with the French written form before the spoken. But /r/ was not added in many similar environments (e.g. "*duwsayh → duwsiyyah" 'dossier, file') despite the fact that the sound is present in the loan-word. This process of adding /n/ finally to loan-words is also attested in Sudanese. In (2.3 & 4) the change involves velarization (2.3) occurs in the Jizān area and Ḥaḡd of Egypt. The original form in (2.4) has a similar cognate in Aramaic. Those in (2.24 - 27) are popular in the Southern and Eastern dialects of Saudi Arabia.

The second, (2.25), is perhaps on the analogy of "šäyif ʔinnik" '(I) see that you...', while those in (2.26 & 27) are probably to break the initial consonant cluster.

In old dialects of CA, /n/ is used for /ç/ as in (2.9). The same change continues in the Iraqi dialect. This is a case of change from /ç/ to /n/, but is listed under epenthesis since the change to sonorant consonants from non-sonorants is beyond the scope of this work. Moreover, /n/ is inserted in (2.10) in Iraqi dialect, while (2.11 - 13) are in the ʕijāzi dialect. Example (2.14) is from the Eastern dialect of Saudi Arabia. The form "hunna" 'they (fm.)' in CA is kept in the area of Gh·mid in Saudi Arabia as in (2.15), and in ʕāšid in Yemen as in (2.16 & 17). (2.18) is in Khobān in Yemen. (2.19 & 23) are in ḥančāʔ, while (2.20 - 22) are in the west of Yemen. In addition, some Arabic dialects add /-nah/ finally to make infinitives out of verbs and nouns as in (2.29 & 34). Similarly, ʔas-Sāmurrāʔi (1983:129) says that /-an/ is added finally in the Iraqi dialect as in (2.35 & 36).

- 35a) turāb 'dust, dirt; soil'
- b) tarban 'to become dusty; idle'
- 36a) suxām 'soot, smut'
- b) saxman 'to become black; irritated'

He also adds (ibid) that in the south of Iraq, villagers often add /n/ in the final position of verbs perhaps to lighten the final cluster of a

semi-vowel and a consonant as in (2.37 & 38). This change also takes place in the Najdi dialect and dialects of the north of S.A.

- 37) ʔäruw+ → ʔarü+an 'I go'

- 38) ʔüşuwf→ ʔašüfan 'I see'

When loan-words are borrowed into a language, they undergo phonetically, morphologically, and lexically conditioned sound changes. The phonetic change in the Arabic word "ʔal-çüd" to the English 'lute' is due to the lack of /ç/ in the inventory of sounds in English.

Abdu t-Tawwāb (1983:38) mentions that /n/ was inserted in the Andalusī (Spanish) Arabic around the tenth century C.E. as in (2.39 & 40). In late CA (2.40) was adopted elsewhere. This is probably a way of breaking the gemination.

- 39) kurrāsah → kurnāsah
- 'notebook'
- 40) çadabbas → çadanbas
- 'lion'

In CA, /ʔ/ is changed to /n/ as in (2.41), while in (2.42 & 43), /n/ is added to nouns to make adjectives (i.e. attribution).

- 41a) ʕančāʔ
- 'the city of ḥančāʔ in Yemen'
- b) ʕančāni '(s.o./s.th.)
- from, belongs to ḥančāʔ'
- 42a) nafs 'psyche'
- b) nafsāni 'psychical, psychological'

- 43a) raw+ 'soul; spirit'
b) raw+äni 'spiritual'
- Also, /n/ is added to singular nouns as a plural suffix or marker (2.44 & 45).

- 44) la+m → li+män
'meats (pl.)' D
- 45) kaθīb → kuθbän 'sandhills, dunes (pl.)' CA

In addition, /n/ is added in (2.46 - 49) in D to adjectives, (c), derived from verbs, (a), on the pattern "FaÇLän", in addition to the CA forms (b).

- 46a) wajiç 'to get sick'
b) wajiç 'sick'
c) wajçän
- 47a) nadim 'to regret'
b) nädim 'sorry'
c) nadmän
- 48a) halak 'to die'
b) hälik 'mortal; perishing'
c) halkän
- 49a) marið 'to get sick'
b) marīð 'sick'
c) marðän

In addition, /n/ was added in final position of nouns to make diminutives (?as-Sämurrä?i, 1983:136) as in (2.50).

- 50) xaldün, sa+nun, çabdün, and jallün.
- In CA, /n/ is inserted perhaps to get rid of the gemination as in (2.51 & 52).

- 51) jaddal → jandal 'to throw (s.th.) to the ground'
- 52) qa*ar → qan*ar
'to arch, span vault (s.th.)'

In another example, (b & c) are believed to have come from (a) in (2.53). If this is true, then /n/ is epenthesized.

- 53a) barah → ?abrah
'came with a proof, proved'
- b) burhän 'proof (n.)'
- c) barhan 'came with a proof, proved'

Also, /n/ is believed to have been inserted in (2.54b) in Arabic to the Proto-Semitic form in (2.54a), (Amäyrah, (1988:33), then changed to /m/ before /f/ in (2.54c). In Hebrew it remains 'kippod'.

- 54a) *quffuð 'hedgehog' qunfuð
c) qumfuð

This word has undergone in its historical development two sound changes, namely epenthesis of /n/, as in (2.54b), then its change to /m/ before /f/, as in (2.54c)

- 55) sabal → sanbal
'spikes grew (of a grain)'

The epenthesis of /n/ in (2.55) is believed to be the case since CA has the verb "?asbal" '(the plant) has spikes growing'. Also, the form "subulah" 'ear, spike (of grain)' is used in the dialect of Rufaydah.

In CA, /n/ is inserted in the following cases of affixation:

- 1- To regular verbs to mark the present tense of the form
- "FaÇaL" → "naFÇaL" (1PPM).
- 56) qām → naqūm 'we stand up'
- 57) xaraj → naxruj 'we get out'
- 2- To form VII "inFaÇal".
- 58) *alaq → ?in*alaq 'to go off, take off'
- 3- As a dual marker.
- 59) walad → waladān 'two boys'
- 4- For nominative case in verbs.
- 60) taðrib → taðribān '(2PD) beat'
- 61) taðribūn '(2PP)'
- 5- As a suffix for emphasis in verbs.
- 62) naqūm → taqūmanna '(2PSM) stand up'
- 63) naðhab → naðhabann '(1PP) go'
- 6- To indicate speaker (1P) in verbs.
- 64) ðarab → ðarabani CA 'he hit me'
- 65) ðarabni D
- 7- For "tanwīn", 'case endings, nunnation'.
- 66) walad 'boy'
- waladun 'nominative',
"?ar-rafç"
- waladan 'accusative',
"?an-na* b"
- waladin 'genitive',
"?al-jarr"

- 8- As a plural marker in noun forms "FuÇLān" and "FiÇLān".
- 67) qur* → qur*ān
'round, flat loafs of bread'
- 68) bāb → bibān 'doors'
- 69) xarūf → xirfān
'sheep (pl.)'
- 9- Marker for adjectives, of the form "FaÇLān", from verbs.
- 70) sakir → sakrān
'(3PSM) be drunk'
- 71) taçib → taçbān
'(3PSM) be tired'
- 10- In attribution, adjectives from prepositions and nouns.
- 72) fann → fannān 'art → artist'
- 73) fawq → fawqāni
'up → located higher, above'
- 74) ta†t → ta†tāni
'below → located under'
- It is also believed that (b) forms, used in dialects in (2.75 & 76), have come from (a) forms in CA.
- 75a) lamma '(conj.) when, as, after'
- b) lamman 76a) baçda
- b) baçdayn 'later (on)'
- ?as-Sāmurrā?i (1983:128) says that /n/ was inserted in CA in (b) not as case ending or nunnation but as an extra sound and separate orthographic letter, unlike nunnation. This was necessary to distinguish the meaning from that

in form (a) as in (2.77 & 78). This change is made for semantic reasons.

- 77a) ∂ ayf 'guest'
- b) ∂ ayfin 'uninvited guest, sponger'
- 78a) račš 'trembling, shaking' v.
- b) račšin 'the trembling, shaking (s.th.) n.
- 79) ?ayy → ?any
- 'which' Egypt
- 80) ●aydali → ●aydal•ni
- 'pharmacist'
- 81) ɕaθθiri → ɕanθiri '(adj.)
- plants that can live without irrigation'
- 82) muɕ•●ir → mutaɕa●●rin
- '(adj.) to look modernized'

2.3 * → 1

In Ca:

- (3.1) baɕɕak & balɕak
- 'she-camel with so much fat'
- 2) baxxa● & balxa●
- 'to become thick (flesh; meat)'
- 3) ba●●a⊕ & bal●a⊕
- 'to
- throw oneself to the ground'
- 4) ðäka & ðälika 'that, that one'
- 5) täka & tilka
- 'fm. of the demonstrative pronoun "ðäka" '
- 6) hunäk & hunälik 'there, over there'

(3.7) occurs in the Eastern dialect of Saudi Arabia.

- 7) ●al●ah → ●al●al
- 'tomato paste'

This change, (3.7), is a case of **consonant harmony**, or in a more precise way syllable harmony; that is, when a consonant or a syllable becomes similar to a contiguous one. The change in (3.1 - 3) is to get rid of gemination by inserting /l/.

Moreover, it is inserted in (3.8b & c).

- 8a) ji?tu kay ?aräk 'I came to see you'
- b) ji?tu li ?aräk
- c) ji?tu likay ?aräk

In some dialects, it is believed to have been inserted in (3.9b) since the two words have the same meaning. The first, (a), is used in the Holy Qur?än, while the second, (b), is the recent form.

- 9a) jub 'water well'
- b) jilib

It is also inserted in (3.10) in the dialect of Khobän in Yemen.

- 10) ɕäduh la ygaddi 'he is still eating lunch'
- 11) mufa●●a⊕ → mfal●a⊕ 'broad, flat;
- broad-headed' D

2.4 ø → r

The changes in (4.1 & 2) take place in dialects when speakers tend to get rid of gemination by inserting /r/.

- (4.1) haddam → hardam 'to tear, pull (s.th.) down'
- 2) *abbaq → *arbaq 'to cover up (s.th.)'

In CA, the forms in (4.3 - 7) have the same meaning. The second and third forms in each are derived from the first with the insertion of /r/ as a way of breaking the gemination as in (3.1 - 3) above. A similar change takes place in English as in (4.10).

While the change in (4.8) is attested in many dialects, the change in (4.9) is found only in the Eastern Province of S.A.

- 3) bašlaç → baršalaç
's.th. with no soul'
- 4) bagaθ → bargaθ & bargüθ
'flea'
- 5) bajjam → barjam & barjamah
'thickness of voice;
speaking rudely'
- 6) qa* *aç → qar* *aç &
qar* *açah 'to cover up
(s.th.)'
- 7) faqqaç → farqaç
'to crack one's fingers'
- 8) *dazin → darzan 'dozen'
- 9) butaytus → btayris 'potatoes'
- 10) dajjan → darjan 'to tame;
domesticate (an animal)' D

- 11) ba* *x → bar* *x
'watermelon' D
- 12) idea → idear

III. DELETION

This process involves the outright deletion or elision of a sound or its assimilation to another. This is "**+aðf**" in Arabic. If the assimilation results in the gemination of the next sound, then the process may be seen, at least for our purpose here, as one way of deleting the first sound. However, it is necessary to recall at this point that not all examples cited below are clear cut cases of deletion. It was decided that discussing all the different examples pertaining to the four sonorant consonants is better than picking just those of outright elision which then serves a narrow purpose.

3.1 m → ø

Through gemination, /m/ assimilates before another /m/ as in (5.1) with the deletion of the open (plus) juncture phoneme.

- (5.1) Kam maçak → Kammaçak
'how many do you have?'

The two are separate in the stream of sounds when the suprasegmental phoneme, open or plus juncture, is used.

In words in isolation, /m/ is deleted in (5.2).

- 2) *amä *im → *amä *
'tomatoes'

The change in (5.2) is a type of dissimilation; that is, /m/ is dropped because it is present somewhere in the same word.

- 3) hal sa tajī? ʔam lā →
mä çid jīš ʔawla lā
'are you coming or not?'
- 4a) limāḏa → 'why'
b) → layh Rufaydah
c) → limah
d) → layš ④ijāzi
e) → limih ④amdā, Yemen
f) → lilmah ⑤ançāʔ. Yemen
g) → lumām Thalā, (ḡalāʔ) Yemen
h) → lamuh Taçiz and Ibb, (ʔibb) Yemen
i) → lamu Ibb (ʔibb) Yemen
j) → mašān Shahārah, Yemen
- 5) mar➤aban bika → ➤abābak
'you are welcome'

The change in (5.3) is in Yemeni dialect. (5.4) shows how one CA form (a) changed to different forms in dialects. (5.4b & c) are Rufaydi, (d) ④ijāzi, and (e -i) Yemeni. This change, (5.4), drops /ð/ and other sounds such as the long vowel for ease of articulation. The change in (5.5) occurs in Sudanese.

In dialects, most of the CA forms of pronouns: relative, indefinite, conjunctive, or demonstrative, simple and compound, lost their contrast for number, person, and gender. This is one of the major differences between dialects

all over the Arab World and the standard varieties of Arabic (MSA and CA).

The change in pronouns in (5.6 - 11) with a difference in number and gender shows this clearly.

- 6) ʔanta 'you (2PSM)'
- 7) ʔanti ' ' (2PSF)'
- 8) ʔantumä ' ' (2PDM)'
- 9) ʔantum ' ' (2PPM)'
- 10) ʔantunna ' ' (2PDF)'
- 11) ʔantunn ' ' (2PPF)'
- ➔ ʔintu

In the last four CA pronouns, (5.8 - 11), /m/ and /n/ are deleted with the syllabification vowels in dialects. This process is known as **apocope**, the loss of a segment or segments at the end of a word. In Arabic, it is know as "**tarxīm**". The same holds for (5.2) above. Surprisingly, though, some dialects of the Eastern Province kept the original /n/ of the last two, (5.10 &11), and replaced the /m/ in the first two, (5.8 & 9), with the addition of length to the last vowel as in (5.12). In Jizān area, (5.13) is popular.

- 12) ʔantün 'you (2PD/PM/F)'
- 13) ʔuntun

The same change occurs in suffixes of verbs reflecting number (5.14 - 17).

14)	qumt		'(2PSM) you stood up'
15)	qumtumä		'(2PDM/F) " " "'
16)	qumtum	→ qumtu	'(2PPM) " " "'
17)	qumtunn		'(2PPF) " " "'

Further, /m/ is geminated in the process of compounding particles as in (5.18 & 19) along with the word boundary or open juncture.

- 18) ?ammä mä→ ?ammä 'as to, for'
19) ?am man→ ?amman 'or whoever'

Moreover, /m/ is deleted from the CA forms in MSA and dialects as in (5.20 - 22).

- 20) ðaba✚tumüh → ðaba✚tüh
'you killed him'
21) dafantumühä → dafantühä
'you buried her'
22) hamamt → hammayt
'(I) worry; intend, plan'
23) kamf✚r → k•f✚r
'camphor'

The forms in (5.20 - 21) are still used in the area of Ghamid in Saudi Arabia and some dialects of Yemen.

3.2 n → ø

The examples in (5.6 - 13) above also illustrate the deletion of /n/. In (6.1 - 3), when /n/ is clustered to another /n/ in successive

order, the two become one geminated /n/. This is clear when form I of the verb, (a), is changed to form VII, (b). These are not clear cases of deletion; but before the change took place, they were identified as two separate /n/ sounds.

- (6.1a) nazaç 'to pull out'
b) ?annazaç 'was pulled out, extracted'
2a) na✚a✚ 'to bump'
b) ?anna✚a✚ 'was bumped, thrusted
(with head/horns)'
3a) nafx 'to blow'
b) ?annafx 'was blown, puffed, inflated'
4) bayna nä → baynnä
'between us'
5) tajannant 'I became mad, crazy'
6) çindana → çidna 'we have'
7) simint → simit 'cement'
8) bint → bitt 'girl'
9) sinima → s✚ma 'cinema'
10) ?anti → ?itti 'you (2PSF)'
11) ?anta → ?itta 'you (2PSM)'
12) našar → wašar '(he) sawed (s.th.)'
13) minšār 'saw (instr.)'
14) ban✚alawn →ba✚lün 'pants, trousers'

(6.12) takes place in the dialect of Ba✚rain. The change in (6.4) is a form of haplology (see 7.36 - 38 below), or dissimilation. In the Eastern Province, (6.6 & 7) are quite common. The ones in (6.8 & 9) are more common in the Egyptian dialect of

Arabic. In the Najdi dialect of Saudi Arabia (6.12) occurs. (6.11) is Iraqi.

The next changes occur across word boundary.

- 15) min ʔal ɕayn → milɕayn
'from the eye'

In family names where "bin" means 'son of' as in (6.16 & 17), /n/ assimilates to the following /m/.

- 16) bin mil+ah → bimmil+ah
17) bin murzūq → bimmarzūq

It is believed that the identical or close points and/or manners of the articulation of these sounds are behind this change. In this case, it is hard to pronounce sounds appropriately if they are close or identical in articulation and come in successive order.

Moreover, /n/ in final position of morphemes is assimilated (i.e. geminated) to sonorants occurring at the initial position of words as in (6.18 - 33, 40 & 41). Those examples and the ones above are exemplified in rules [1] and [2] below.

[1]

n

→

∅

/

v

#

m

w

y

v

C i

+ son

[2]

n

→

C i / n # _____ # (V)

- vocalic

18)

lan yajid→

layyajid

'will not find'

19)

lan yahdi→

layyahdi

'will not rightly guide'

20)

man yakūn→

mayyakun

'who can be'

21)

man yafɕal→

mayyafɕal

'who can do'

22)

ʔan yafqah→

ʔayyafqah

'to understand, comprehend'

23)

man wa***āk→

mawwa***āk

'who advised, directed you?'

24)

ɕan man→

ɕamman

'for whom?'

25)

ɕan mā→

ɕammā

'about what...'

26)

man maɕah→

mammaɕah

'who is in his company?'

27)

ʔin minkum→

ʔimminkum

'that some of you'

28)

ʔayyin min →

ʔayyimmin

'whoever it may be'

29)

min maðāqah →

mimmaðāqah

'from its taste'

30)

min nūrah →

minnūrah

'from Nourah'

31)

min nu*fah →

minnu*fah

'from a sperm, drop'

32)

ʔan ra*** →

ʔarra***

'was compressed'

form VII

- 33) ʔan raʔäh → ʔarraʔäh
'if he sees him'
- 34) šanyhā 'he hated her, it'
- 35) ɕinwän 'address'
- 36) ʔanmä* 'forms, shapes'
- 37) ʔanmalah 'fingertip'
- 38) xatan müsa 'Mousa was circumcised'
- 39) xatam müsa → xatammüsa
'Mousa finished s.th.'

In (6.18 - 23), /n/ is assimilated when gliding to /y/ and /w/. In (6.24 - 29), /n/ is assimilated to /m/. In (6.30), it is assimilated or geminated to the next /n/. In (6.36), /n/ is assimilated to /r/. Examples in (6.34 - 37) show that the change described in [2] takes place only over word boundary but not within words. In (6.38), /n/ is retained probably to make a distinction in meaning between that sentence and the one in (6.39) both in D.

The vowel between brackets, in rule [2], is optional. However, it is clear and subject to elision in (6.40 & 41).

- 40) bani l ʔärθ → balʔäriθ
'people of "ʔäriθ" (a tribe)'
- 41) bani l ʔaʔmar → ballaʔmar
's. o. attributed to the tribe of "ʔaʔmar" '

Arab phoneticians ascribe this total loss or assimilation of one of the two contiguous sounds to their identical or close places and/or manners of articulation. (see Al-Ashbīli, 1979).

In CA, /n/ is deleted in (6.42 - 52).

- 42) munðu → munð →muð 'since'
- 43a) naʔnu
'we'
- b) → ʔin
- c) → niʔnä
- d) → ʔinʔin
- e) → ʔinnä
- f) → ʔinnä
- 44) ʔantunna → ʔintu 'you (2PDF)'
- 45) ʔantunn → ʔintu 'you (2PPF)'
- 46a) mä naʔnu → 'we are not'
- b) → manna
- c) → mäʔin
- 47) ʔinnani → ʔinni 'that I (am)'
- 48) ʔinnanä → ʔinnä 'that we (are)'
- 49) ʔannanä → ʔannä 'that we are'
- 50) lakinnanä → läkinnä 'but we are'
- 51) kaʔannanä → kaʔannä 'we are like..'
- 52) ɕallani → ɕalli 'I may ...' (6.86)
- 53) ʔafwän→ ʔafä 'hard barren rock'
- 54) li tafɕalann →li tafɕal '(imp.) you do'
- 55) nusakkinann → nusakkin '(we) calm (s.o.)'
- 56) ʔuzayyinann→ʔuzayyin' (I) adorn, decorate'
- 57) yubayyinann→yubayyin '(he) make clear, plain'
- 58) yastajībün→yastajību 'to react, respond' X
- 59) yaðunnün →yaðunnuw'to think, believe' II

output from that in "çalä ?annabi → çannabi" '(on) upon the prophet (pbuh)'.
The plural 'years' has three forms in MSA and dialects, "siniyy", "sinîn", and "sanawât". The last is more popular. The first may have been a form in one of the old dialects of CA to which /n/ was later added.

- 83) □anant → □anayyt I thought, believed'
84) tahīnann → tahīn 'be of little importance'
85) taðribann → taðrib '(2PM) beat'

In (6.84 & 85) the corroborative "nün" is deleted.

Moreover, /n/ is deleted in the following cases (6. 86 - 98).

- 1- At the end of verbs indicating number and gender.
86) laðä?iqün l-çaðäb → laðä?iqu 'they will be tasting'
2- In the present tense form of the verb "kän" 'to be'.
87) lam ?akun baġiyyä→ lam ?aku 'I was not'
3- The supporting "nün", or that of protection, "nün"?al-wiqäyah" with the particle "laçalla", with accusative noun immediately following.
88) laçallani → laçalli 'perhaps, maybe I would...'
89) laytani → layti 'I wish'

4- The light corroborative, "nün" ?at-tawkid ?al-xafffah".

- 90) litaðribann→ litaðrib 'you beat'
91) ?uxrujna→ ?uxruju 'you go out'
5- To accommodate the poetic rhyme and meter.
92) min ?al-mä? → m il-mä? 'from the water'
çala l-m•? →çalm•? 'on the water'

6- The vowellessness (lack of vowel) of "?annün ?as-säkinah" in the final position.

- 93) ladun ?a•-•aläh→ ladu •-•aläh 'at the prayer'

7- The "nün" in "-ni", the first person singular object marker. When suffixed to the five verbs: yaFÇaLün, taFÇaLün, yaFÇaLän, taFÇalän, and taFÇalîn, it tends to drop as in (6.94 - 98).

- 94) yaðribünani →yaðribüni '(3PP)beat me'
95) taðribünani →taðribüni '(2PP) " '
96) yaðribänani →yaðribäni '(3PD) " '
97) taðribänani →taðribäni '(2PD) " '
98) taðribīnani →taðribīni '(2PSF) " '

In (6.88), /n/ is adjacent to /l/. Therefore, it drops. This fact alone is tempting to draw a general rule. However, it does not take place everywhere.

3.3 1 → ø

With the so-called "šamsiyyah", the 'sun' or 'solar' letters, (+ coronal) sounds, /l/, in the

definite article "ʔal" 'the', is assimilated to the coronal sound it precedes as in rule [3] below. Coronal sounds are: /t/, /d/, /ð/, /ʔ/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʔ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /z/, /ʒ/, /j/, /n/, /l/, and /r/. Noncoronal sounds are called "qamariyyah", the 'moon' or 'lunar' letters. This sound change is documented to date back to the fifth century C.E. This assimilation occurs with [+ coronal] sounds except /j/ in MSA. That same assimilation occurs with /j/ in the acquisition of Arabic by children and continues in the adult language in ʔijāzi and Sudanese dialects.

[3] 1 → C i / # $\left[\begin{array}{c} + \text{vocalic} \\ - \text{tense} \end{array} \right] _ \# \left[\begin{array}{c} C i \\ + \text{cor} \end{array} \right]$

In Sudanese Arabic, /l/ is deleted as in (7.1 & 2).

- 7.1) walad xalīfah → wad xalīfah
 'son of Khalifah'
- 2) walad madani → wad madani
 'son of Madani'

In many dialects, it is deleted as in (7.3); and in (7.4) in ʔijāzi, Sudanese, and Egyptian dialects.

- 3) ʕalašān → ʕašan 'because'
- 4) walad → wād 'boy, son'
- 5) lam taʕud ʔāli ʔah → ma ʕād tu ʔlu ʔ
 'it is no longer good'

(7.5) is in Rufaydah and ʔijāzi dialects. The loss of a medial sound or syllable is a form of **syncope**.

In (7.6 - 11), /l/ is deleted before /n/. In (7.12 - 14) it is deleted before /Vn/.

- 6) fa ʔ ʔ alnā → fa ʔ ʔ annā
 '(we) set forth in detail' II
- 7) faððalnā → faððannā
 '(we) give preference' II
- 8) qullnā → qunnā '(we) said' Past
- 9) ʔanzalnā → ʔanzannā
 '(we) sent down, revealed' II
- 10) jaʕalnā → jaʕannā '(we) made'
- 11) bi l-nās → bi nnās 'with people'
- 12) sallim lannā → sallim innā
 'hand in to us'
- 13) kullnā → kunnā 'all of us'
- 14) jīb lannā → jīb innā 'bring for us'

Those in (7.15 - 22) are in the Yemeni dialects. (7.16 - 17) are in ʔanʕaʔ, (7.18) in ʔajūr, and (7.19) is in Taʕiz (Sharʕab). Those in (7.20 & 21) are in Khawlān (ʔaʕdah) and Taʕiz (ʔajriyyah) in Yemen. In (7.20 - 22), the 'moon' /l/ "ʔal-qamariyyah" is treated like the 'sun' "ʔaš-šamsiyyah" which then gets deleted in the dialects of Khawlān (ʔaʕdah) and ʔajriyyah (Taʕiz) in Yemen.

- 15) ʔiddi lanā → ʔiddinā 'give to us'
- 16) qul lanā → qunnā 'say to us'
- 17) ʔijlis → ʔijjis '(imp.) set down'
- 18) qul lahum → qullum '(imp.) say to them'

- 19) qul lah →qullu' (imp.) say to him'
- 20)?al †abb→?a††ab 'the grains, seed'
- 21)?al baqarah→ ?abbaqarat 'the cow'
- 22)?al bāb →?ibbāb 'the door'
- 23) liyumli →liyumli 'to dictate'
- 24) lillāhi →lāhi '(to) God ..'
- 25) çalā l-bāb→ çallbāb 'on (at) the door'

The change in (7.23) is from CA, as in the Holy Qurʾān (S.II.282), to MSA. The same holds for (7.24).

In addition, /l/ is deleted in the following cases (7.26 - 32).

- 1- "li", or "lām" ?at-taḥlīl" is used to indicate the purpose for which, or the reason why, a thing is done.
- 26) likay→kay 'so that, in order that'
- 2- The requisitive "lām", or "li" or command, "lām" ?al-ʾamr".
- 27) liyafçal→yafçal 'do'
- 3- The "lām" of the correlative, "lām ?al-jawāb", of "law" and "lawlā". In other words, the "lā" that corresponds to, or is the complement of "law" or "lawlā".
- 28) law našāʾu lajaçalnāhu → jaçannāhu 'we make him'
- 4- The subsidiary "lām", "?al-mü❖iʾah lil-qasam" the "lā" that smoothes the way for the oath.
- 29) laʾin jāʾa→ ?in jāʾa 'if he comes'
- 5- The definite article "?al" 'the'.
- 30) çala r-ra†bi wa s-saçah → ra†ban wa siçah 'most welcome'

- 6- "lā" that denies the whole genus "lā ?annāfiyah liljins".
- 31) lā rajul wa lā ?imraʾah→ la rajul wa ?imraʾah 'not a man nor a woman'

7- to adjust for the poetic rhyme and meter.

- 32) çala ?al-māʾ → çal-māʾ 'on, above the water'

In some most recent borrowings from English, /l/ is deleted in (7.33 & 34). The original words in (7.33) have two identical syllables; one was modified in the changed form. Also, three sonorant consonants were present; one was deleted. Moreover, the original form has a cluster of four consonants; D had to break that sequence by dropping one.

- 33) rawlz rawiyz → rawzrāyiz 'Rolls Royce (a brand name)'
- 34) staynlis stīl → sunstīl 'stainless steel'

In English, /l/ is dropped when adjectives ending in '-ly' are used as adverbs in order not to repeat the same syllable as a way of dissimilation as in (7.35).

- 35) *livelily → lively as in 'he stepped lively'

When prepositions or particles having /l/, like "çala" 'on' or "li" 'for', come before nouns, beginning with /n/ and prefixed with the definite article "?al" 'the', the same change takes place, dropping with it other sounds like /-aʾa-/ as in (7.36 - 38).

- 36) çala ?al nabi → çannibi
 'upon the Prophet (pbuh)'
- 37) çala ?al namä →
 çannamä
 'to (the city of) Namä'
- 38) li il nama → linnama 'for the boy'
- 39) çalayy i al•q→ çat •q '(I
divorce'
- 40) xallan• → xann• '(imp.) you
 (2PS) lets us' D
- 41) rijl → ?ijr 'leg, foot'
- 42) hal ra?ayt → harra?ayt
 'have you seen?'

In these examples two syllables are nearly similar 'li' with 'il' and 'la' with 'al'. As a form of deletion, an entire syllable may be deleted when it is identical to another. This form of change is known as **haplology**; that is, the omission of some of the sounds occurring in a sequence of similar articulation. In the Zahrani dialect in Ghamid area of Saudi Arabia (7.39) is common. (7.41) is in some dialects in Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. (7.42) is a case of degemination "**fakk il ?idg•m**".

3.4 r → ø

- Examples in (8.1 - 5) show how /r/ drops.
- (8.1) (Sanskrit) zrinjabayra →
 (Arabic) zanjabil 'ginger'
- 2) markä ~ matkä 'couch, sofa' D
- 3) darfah → daffah 'leaf
 (of a double door/window)'

- 4) qarnabī* → qannabī*
 'cauliflower' MSA
- 5) xadarnag → xadannaq 'spider' CA
- 6) çi•r×n → çi••×n 'twenty'

In (8.3 - 5), /r/ is deleted and the next consonant is geminated. Arabic has the tendency to break the gemination of one consonant by inserting one of the sonorant consonants before the geminated sound which eventually becomes ungeminated. However, changes in (8.3 - 5) go in the opposite direction. The change in (8.3) is from MSA to D, whereas in (8.4 & 5) it is in CA and MSA. Also, /r/ is deleted along with /m/ in the Sudanese in (5.5). In English, /r/ is deleted in (8.7 - 9) in one syllable because of its presence in the following syllable. This change is a form of dissimilation.

- 7) surprise → suprise
- 8) library → libary
- 9) governor → govenor

IV. CONCLUSION

It was found that all the four sounds accept epenthesis and deletion with no exception almost in the three varieties (categories) of Arabic. The direction of change is shown below.

- * → m
- * → n

*	→	l
*	→	r
*	→	*
m	→	*
n	→	*
l	→	*
r	→	*

In the previous pages, changes are either stated in phonological rules or attributed to some phonological processes of sound change. Changes occur both within words and across word boundaries. Sound changes take place in the spoken language first then, with the passage of time, establish grounds in the written form of the language as has been the case in most languages. For example, the forms "min mā" and "çan mā" 'from what...' and 'about what...' have phonetically and orthographically become "mimmä" and "çammä" respectively.

Epenthesis and deletion of Arabic's four sonorant consonants is subsequently found to be one of the frequent changes among Arabic consonants. When it comes to the process of deletion alone, the voiceless glottal stop "hamzah", may rank first in the quantity of change. With the exception of this, dialects and MSA have shown that sonorant consonants greatly affect the system and patterns of sounds in Arabic phonology.

While 'language' is 'systematic' and a 'system of systems', it is 'arbitrary' and 'conventional'. It is 'universal' but 'unique'. Similarly, sounds change by what is known as dissimilation; that is becoming less like a neighboring sound. At the same time, they change in what is known as consonant harmony or neutralization; that is becoming similar to a neighboring sound. With this in mind, it cannot be asserted that language is going through a state of imbalance; nor can it be said that this change is systematic. Language, like its speakers, must be said to be (alternative) subject to constant flux and change.

However, in the acquisition of language, children tend to make the same changes as adults. This in itself has a remarkable significance. Children start demonstrating these sound changes before formulating a complete linguistic knowledge or competence of their native language. These deviations from the general norm of sound system and patterns are inherent in the vocal system in the sense that they are a result of the mechanisms of simplifying the production of sounds in relation to each other. Therefore, these sound changes seem to fill gaps in the sound systems of all natural languages. It is in this respect, in particular, that the series of articles of which this is the third may be seen to have universal applicability in the creation of language as a

phenomenon and to the rich diversity of languages which exist today.

In the remaining lines, an approximate number of reasons behind these sound changes will be given. The following are general reasons.

1. Perversion and phonetic corruption of some words, "ta+rif", as a result of changes and distortions in the writing of old Arabic texts before the invention of printing machines.
2. Haplography, "ta+rif", of graphic dots or diacritic marks before printing.
3. Tune or melody in the recitation of the Holy Qur'an.
4. Accommodation of the poetic rhyme and meter (deletion: 6:92 and (7.32).
5. Borrowing. (epenthesis: 2.6 - 8) (deletion: 7.33 & 34).
6. Language acquisition by children.
7. Imperfect language learning by non-native speakers of Arabic.
8. Avoidance of unfavorable or taboo expressions.

The following are some of the special reasons. Those about 'epenthesis' are represented in (A) while the ones in (B) represent 'deletion'.

- A.1. Sonorant consonants (SC) may be inserted to break gemination (2.39, 40, 51 & 52; 3.1-3; and 4.1, 2, 6 & 7).
- A.2. SCs may change on the analogy of existing forms (2.25).

- A.3. SCs are inserted to break consonant clusters (2.26, 27, 37 & 38).
- A.4. SCs may be inserted to establish some consonant harmony (3.7).
- A.5. SCs may be inserted for semantic effect (2.6 - 8).

B.1. In general, there is a tendency in Arabic to break the gemination by inserting a SC. However, there is a counter change. When two SCs co-occur in one cluster or in contiguous positions, it is likely that one of them drops. (dissimilation & haplology) (5.2, 6.4, 7.36 - 38, and 8.3 - 5). The same holds for whole syllables consisting of SCs. In (9.1 - 3) below, two of the four sounds appear in adjacent positions. Hence, one drops as it is hard to pronounce the two in one cluster. Moreover, the change was necessary to break the sequence of three consonants.

- (9.1) Marlburu ' a brand name of cigarettes'
- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 2) | → | malburu |
| 3) | → | marburu |

- B.2. Due to the influence of neighboring sounds SCs are deleted (assimilation) (6.18 - 33).
- B.3. SCs may drop in one position if they are present somewhere in the same word (dissimilation) (6.43 - 45).
- B.4. SCs may drop at the end of words probably for economical reasons (apocope) (5.2 & 8 - 11).

- B.5. SCs may drop to avoid velarization (6.81).
- B.6. SCs may drop from medial position of words again for economical reasons (syncope) (7. 1 - 5).

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The phonetic transcription system:

Arabic Consonants

Place of Articulation

Manner of Articulation		Bilabial	Labiodental	* Interdent al	* Alveolar	Alveo- palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stops	VL				t *		k	q		ʔ
	VD	b			d d					
Fricatives	VL		f	θ	s *	ʃ		x	ħ	h
	VD			ð	z			ġ	ʕ	
Affricate						j				
Nasals		m			n					
Lateral					l					
Trill					r					
Semivowels		w				y				

VL : Voiceless

VD : Voiced

* : Emphatic

Arabic Vowels

		Front	Central	Back
High	Short	i		u
	Long	ī		ū
Low	Short		a	
	Long		ā	

*	Unacceptable, ungrammatical; historical reconstructed form, protoform	MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
		o.s.	Oneself
*	Nil (zero occurrence) also used for [th]	pl.	Plural
		pbuh	Peace be upon him (the Prophet)
#	Word boundary	S.	Sūrah (Chapter of the Holy Qurʾān)
		s.o.	Someone
I-XV	Arabic verb forms, patterns(I-X and XI-XV)	s.th.	Something
		sg.	Singular
1PPM/F	First person, plural, male/female	± son	Sonorant
		UR	Underlying representation
2PDF	Second person, dual, female	V	Vowel
		± voi	Voice
3PSM	Third person, singular, male		
C	Consonant		
CA	Classical Arabic		
D	Dialect		
fm.	Female		
imp.	Imperative		

Notes

¹This article is the third in a series of three on Arabic sonorant consonants. The first, **The Nature of Arabic Sonorant Consonants**, was published in N°50 The second, **Interchangeability among Arabic Sonorant Consonants**, was published in °53.

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(1)

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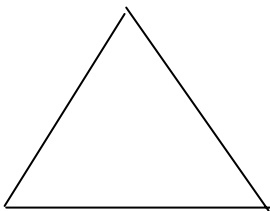
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La dimension culturelle dans le dictionnaire bilingue

Le cas du dictionnaire ‘‘Abd Annour’’

NADIA Ben Elazmia (*)

Selon Dubois (1970) « **le discours lexicographique n’est pas seulement un énoncé pédagogique sur la langue, il est aussi une didaxie de la culture** » P.43. En effet, à part son aspect didactique le dictionnaire est une image précieuse de la civilisation. Quant au dictionnaire bilingue, il est le texte culturel par excellence. Le choix des mots dans la nomenclature, les exemples qui figurent dans L1(langue1) et dans L2(langue2) ne sont qu’une illustration du socioculturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue.

Dans notre étude nous partons de l’hypothèse suivante : **le culturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue entraîne soit un écart dans l’équivalence sémantique, soit il rend l’équivalence impossible entre L1 et L2.** Dans ce qui suit nous essayerons d’argumenter en faveur de cette hypothèse conformément à la démarche suivante :

- Le culturel dans le dictionnaire ;
- Les manifestations du culturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue ‘‘Abd Annour’’ ;

- Le culturel et l’équivalence sémantique dans le dictionnaire ‘‘Abd Annour’’.

I -Le culturel dans le dictionnaire :

L’objectif premier du dictionnaire est de décrire le lexique, un objectif qui rejoint d’autres, d’ordre social, politique et économique. Ces objectifs sont indissociables, ce qui fait que le dictionnaire devient le reflet de son époque. Ceci dit, la production du dictionnaire n’est pas naïve, mais elle dissimule toute une idéologie qui jaillit du contenu de celui-ci. Pour Chantal (1979P.23), le dictionnaire est le porte- parole de la classe dominante, pas nécessairement sur le plan politique mais même sur le plan économique.

Bref, le culturel dans le dictionnaire contribue à la constitution d’un signe socioculturel tributaire d’une époque. Ce qui fait que le texte lexicographique, ainsi conçu, constitue alors un discours social qui n’est pas du tout innocent. Quant au lexicographe, il

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est l'émetteur d'un message destiné à un public particulier.

Le culturel se manifeste dans le dictionnaire, sur le plan du lexique, par les censures des mots de la nomenclature et le rapport de ces censures avec le purisme. Sur le plan de la microstructure par les citations, les clichés et les stéréotypes. Sans oublier de mentionner les marques d'usage qui ont comme fonction de refléter le conflit d'usage à l'intérieur de la langue, en légitimant un usage au détriment d'un autre.

II- Les manifestations du culturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue "Abd-Annour" (A.A) :

Le culturel dans le dictionnaire se manifeste dans les exemples qui sont une évocation préférentielle d'une société vue par le lexicographe (J.R.Débove P.272). Nous faisons la distinction entre deux types d'exemples dans le dictionnaire bilingue "Abd Annour" : les exemples signés et les exemples non signés.

1- Les exemples non signés : ces exemples ne sont pas des phrases toutes faites, mais des syntagmes qui relèvent non de la langue mais du discours. Ils reflètent, à titre d'exemple, soit :

a – Le mode de vie de la civilisation arabe ancienne : Ils informent sur les constituants

fondamentaux de cette vie à savoir : le désert, le cheval, l'arc, l'épée, le sable, l'aspect vestimentaire (le voile de la femme entre autres), la vie en tribu, des figures de la poésie arabe (Layla, Salma)etc. Viz les exemples suivants :

- cabrer son cheval أقام جواده
- il entrait tantôt sur des terrains bas وأجد
tantôt sur des plateaux élevés
- choisir l'homme qu'il faut à la place qu'il faut أعطى القوس باريها
- plus tenace qu'une fourmi أضبط من ذرة
- racheter un prisonnier افتدى أسيرا
- se voiler le visage برقعت المرأة وجهها
- Etinceler, miroiter برق حد السيف
- faire baraquier le chameau برك الجمل
- il ne consola pas de Layla لم يسلم عن ليلى
- Salma t'a ravi la raison ذهبت سلمى بعقلك
- Ils arrivèrent par groupes de neuf جاء القوم تساع

Soit il reflète :

b-Le religieux à titre d'exemple :

- réjouir qqn du mal subi par l'ennemi أشمته الله بعدوه
- guérir, rendre la santé à qqn أصحه الله
- assourdir, rendre qqn sourd أصم الله فلانا
- demander pardon de ses fautes à Dieu أستغفر الله

Il y a ceux qui sont tirés du Coran comme :

- acquitte –toi de la prière comme les autres اركع مع الراكعين

- les planètes, soleil /navire الجوار الكنس

Ces exemples sont propres à la culture arabo-musulmane ; si on les prive de leurs contextes ils n'ont aucun sens.

2- Les exemples signés : le lexicographe du dictionnaire en question a cité des noms d'auteurs arabes d'une grande notoriété comme Ibnu Sina, T.Alhakim, Alghazali etc. Ex :

- La première saisie consiste en l'actuation الإدراك الأول هو أن يكون حصول الصورة على نحو ما من الحصول (ابن سينا)

de la forme de quelque manière que ce soit

- je dis que le vide n'a pas d'existence أقول لا وجود للخلاء (ابن سينا)
- tout ceci me revenait en mémoire pendant que je baissais la tête, silencieux مر بخاطري كل هذا وأنا مطرق صامت (توفيق الحكيم)
- et c'est Aristote qui a ordonné pour eux la logique - وأرسطا طاليس هو الذي رتب لهم المنطق (الغزالي)
- Le culturel est traduit aussi par :

3- Les proverbes arabes : viz les exemples suivants :

- être à son paroxysme, à son comble سبق السيف العذل
- tout va la cruche à l'eau à la fin elle se casse ما كل مرة تسلم الجرة

A part les exemples, les citations et les proverbes, il y a l'apparition, dans la nomenclature, de quelques mots qui ont une connotation péjorative et qui impliquent un jugement de valeur du type :

- étranger : qui ne parle pas l'arabe أعجمي
- non arabe
- persan
- barbare
- muet أعجم
- brute
- qui ne parle pas l'arabe عجم
- plus noble d'origine أعرب

Ces mots informent sur la façon dont les Arabes concevaient ceux qui ne parlent pas l'arabe : Ce sont des barbares, des muets, des brutes, des étrangers etc. Ceci évoque le grand débat sur l'origine de la langue, et le débat sur la langue du paradis. Les anciens arabes estiment que la langue du paradis est la langue arabe ; du moment que c'est la langue du Coran, la langue sacrée et évidemment ceux qui la parlent sont une race noble, et tous ceux qui n'appartiennent pas à cette race sont des barbares (cf. أعرب : plus noble d'origine). Ces stigmatisations n'appartiennent pas exclusivement à la langue arabe; mais on les trouve aussi dans d'autres langues et il y a tant d'exemples de ce type (cf. J.M. Thomasseau).

III- Le culturel et l'équivalence sémantique dans le dictionnaire (A.A) :

Selon Darbelnet (P.92) « le problème que tout dictionnaire bilingue doit résoudre n'est pas comme on le sait un problème de définition, mais d'équivalence entre les mots. » Une équivalence qui n'est pas toujours évidente. Parmi les facteurs qui engendrent cet écart sémantique entre les mots dans le dictionnaire bilingue, le culturel. Le lexicographe face à cette problématique adopte deux attitudes :

- Soit trouver l'équivalent qui n'est pas toujours exact comme nous allons le voir par la suite ;
- Soit se dérober et au lieu de donner l'équivalent, qui n'existe pas d'ailleurs, le lexicographe recourt à la définition.

Dans le premier cas, où le culturel entraîne un écart sémantique, nous avons les exemples suivants :

- conserver qqn saint et sauf أسلمه الله
- paralyser qqn أشله الله
- réjouir qqn du mal subi par son ennemi أشمته الله بعدوه
- guérir, rendre la santé à qqn أصحه الله
- assourdir, rendre qqn sourd أصم الله فلانا

Dans les exemples arabes le sujet de l'action est Dieu, la force suprême, tandis que dans les équivalents en français le sujet est

anonyme, ceci crée un écart sémantique entre les exemples des deux langues. Les exemples en arabe sont sous-tendus par la croyance religieuse du lexicographe ; ce qui prouve le point de vue de Debove (1971, P.272), pour qui les exemples non signés dévoilent la société vue par le lexicographe.

Dans le cas de l'exemple:

- baptême d'un navire إطلاق سفينة

Le mot "baptême" est propre à la culture chrétienne. Il a le sens de sacrement chrétien (selon Hachette). Ce mot a pris d'autres sens au cours de l'histoire sans atteindre le sens premier. Ainsi le syntagme "baptême d'un navire" signifie "une cérémonie qui consiste à bénir le navire en lui donnant un nom"; dans cette définition nous soulignons le mot "bénir" qui vient de la bénédiction d'un prêtre, un rite qui est propre à la culture chrétienne. Ainsi, le baptême n'est pas seulement "la nomination" mais aussi "la bénédiction". Ceci engendre un grand écart sémantique entre les deux exemples. Autrement dit (إطلاق سفينة) n'est pas équivalent à (baptême d'un navire); parce que ce dernier a une connotation religieuse qu'on ne trouve pas dans l'exemple en arabe.

- confesser ses fautes اعترف بذنبه

Le mot '' confesser'' signifie : déclarer ses péchés à un prêtre en vue de recevoir le pardon de Dieu. Au cours de l'évolution de la langue le mot a pris d'autres sens mais cela ne l'a pas privé de sa connotation religieuse ; ce qui crée cette nuance de sens entre « اعترف » qui n'a pas de connotation religieuse en arabe et ''confesser'' en français.

- se marier حصنت المرأة

Le mot « حصنت » a une connotation religieuse en arabe qui signifie ''être vertueuse'' ; et le mariage n'implique pas la vertu ; ce qui entraîne un décalage de sens entre les deux exemples.

- Les cas où le lexicographe ne donne pas l'équivalent de l'exemple ; mais il a recours à la définition. Ce sont les cas dont les exemples ou les mots en question sont propres à la culture arabo-musulmane. Ex :

- le grand vizir de l'empire ottoman الصدر الأعظم
- prière pour obtenir de la pluie صلاة الاستسقاء
- transmetteur du hadith, de la tradition أسانيد

Ces exemples sont propres à la culture arabo-musulmane et c'est évident que nous ne trouvons pas l'équivalent du syntagme « صلاة الاستسقاء » en français; du moment que cela ne relève pas de la culture française. Et ''prière pour obtenir de la pluie'' n'est pas l'équivalent du mot en question ; c'est une définition.

En somme le culturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue entraîne un écart entre les aires sémantiques des mots de chaque langue, comme il peut parfois rendre l'équivalence difficile ou plutôt impossible, ce qui pousse le lexicographe à avoir recours à la définition.

Cette étude du culturel dans le dictionnaire bilingue laisse dans l'ombre de nombreux cas qui n'ont pu être examinés et qui constituent autant de pistes de recherche. Ainsi notre travail n'était qu'une esquisse et nous souhaitons revenir en détails sur cette question.

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() dysphonia =	.	
() narration =	:	():
() aqua fortis =		
()burette- stand=	.	
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() Phenolphthalein =	.	
()Phenylhydrazine =	:	():
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(33)

() anti - proton =
.() dipeptide =

$$(\text{Prefixes}) : (\text{Prefixes})$$

(35).

$$= \text{ (endo)}$$
$$= (\text{inter})$$
$$= (\text{pro})$$
$$= \left(\text{super} \right)$$
$$= (\text{micro})$$
$$= (\text{macro})$$
$$= (\text{pseudo})$$

(34)

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11

paradigmatic sound change	=	:		
segmental phonemics	=)		-1
phonemic notation	=	:	(
ascending diphthong	=	:		
	:	:	+	
lower reducing flame	=	:	+	+
upper oxidising flame	=	:	+	+
molar heat capacity	=	:	+	+
electrochemical series	=	:		
Co-ionic bond	=		absolute negation	=
	:		adjectival phrase	=
	=		copula	=
co-ordinate endocentric construction			generative grammar	=
heterographic spelling	=		glottalic closure	=
kinaesthetic feedback	=		inner closure	=
phonetic empathy	=		past historic	=
synonyms radiation of	=		toneme	=
	:			:
exothermic reactions	=		absolute humidity	=
Endothermic compound	=		accelerated reaction	=
reversible reaction	=		electromagnetic energy	=
termolecular reaction	=		meniscus	=
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frictionless continuant	=			:
polysystemic phonology	:		acoustic formants	=
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body-centered cubic crystal]

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	() :	
interconsonantal	=	
preterminal	=	
preverb	=	
pre-co-ordinator	=	
post-article	=	(40) "
post-tonic	=	- -
post-vocalic	=	.
post-velar	=	:
supradental	=	-
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.() isosyntagmic line=

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(42) "interphonemic =

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/ isotonic line =
 (49) isophone =
 interphonemic = (45)

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 - lactate =
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(51):a an :

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.84		:	(47)		.185		(23)
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	.368/1/2	:	(50)	.111/4	.296/3	:	(26)
.102		:	(51)	.180/1	.351/1/2		
	.102	:	(52)		.351/1/2		(27)
204		:	(53)	.117-112/4	.297/3	:	(28)
	.126				.359/1/2		
78		:	(54)	111/4	.269/3	:	(29)
	.201			359/1/2	.517/1		
.126		:	(55)				
	: 302/2		(56)		.291		(30)
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	.303/2		(59)		.45 – 44		(34)
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	.466/15	:	(63)		.359		-(37)
	.100		(64)		.92		-(38)
	.303/2		(65)	.77		:	-(39)
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Cerebral) :

Brain) " (Hemispheres
(Cerebellum) (Stem

Medulla) :
(Pons) (Oblongata
(Diencephalon)
(Mecencephalon)

(*)

(Cranium)

) (Lobes)

: (

[Frontal Lobe] -1

(Hemispheres)

(Rolandic Fissure)

.(Sylvian Fissure)

Corpus) ()

(Cable)

(Callosum

(Cerebral Cortex)

(Sulci)

(Convolutions)

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(Lobes)

(Fissures)

[Parietal Lobe] -2

(Dura Mater)

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Pia)

(Arachnoid Mater)

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(Cerebrospinal Fluid)

[Temporal Lobe] -3

. [29 :11-13]

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Occipital) () -4 (Lobe

(Generalization) .[9 :30-31 29 :48-49]
[1 2] (General Basis) 1500
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(Code System)
(Turgieniew)
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(Humanity Development) Anatol)
Morphological) 1100 (France
(Structure
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[9 :29-31]
(Brain Localization)
(Communication
(Brain Mechanism)
(Revision)

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.(Entirety)

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.(Narrow Localization Concept)

(H.Jackson) 1884

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[13 14 16]

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" ; (Involuntary Organization)

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(Broca) (Jackson)

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(Mass)

. [18 :129] (Multilevel Organization)

) (Unspecialized Mass)

(Antilocalization Concept "

[10: 11] (Lashley)

" "

. [34:9,130:18]

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[6] (Goldstein,1948)

(Monakow ,1914)

1926 (Aphasis) (H.Head)

" [7]

(Diagram Construct) "

(Jackson)

Symbolical) "

) (Process

(

(code Language)

(Aphasia Nominalis)

(Syntactic Aphasia)

(Semantic Aphasia)

(Aphasia

(Head)

(Neurology)

(Neuropsychology)

(Neurolinguistics) (

[18 :131]

()

Expressive)

Phoneme)

(Language

(Organization

(Phonology)

(Lexical)

(Morphology)

(

(Semantic)

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(Hierarchy)

(Syntactic)

[12 13 14 15 16 17 18]

(Optional)

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Relations) " (Acoustic – Gnostic Aphasia) (

– (Comminucation

" " ") (Reverse) (Precision Organization)

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(Kinetic melody)

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[18 131]

[15 17 19]

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) (Temporal-Parietal-Occipital) – (Afferent Aphasia)

(T-P-O)

.(Efferent Aphasia)

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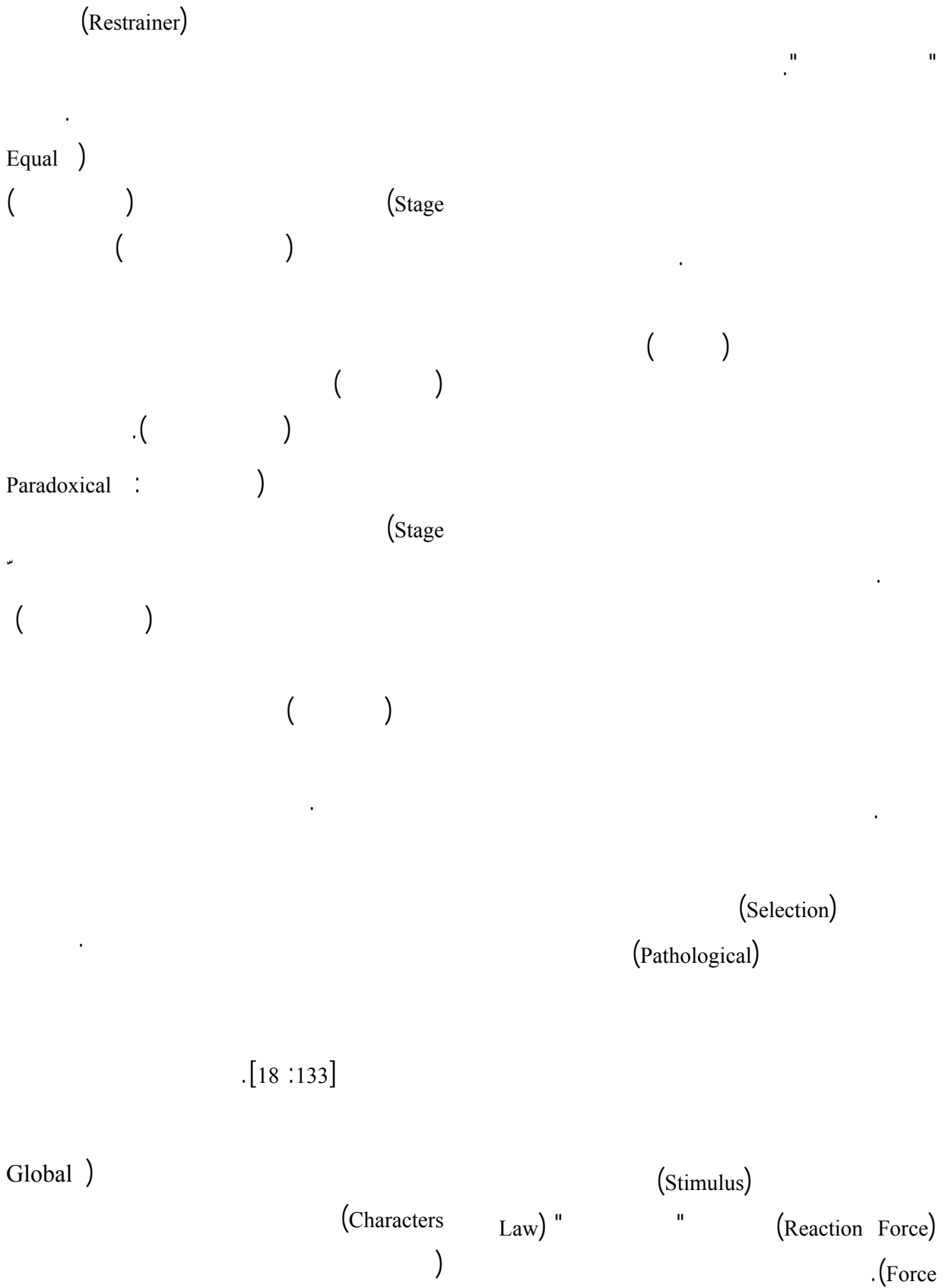
" " (Logical-Gramatical System) ()

) (paradigmatic)

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(Events Communication :)

" " " " (C.S. Svedeliusa)



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 (Phonematic Speech)
 Motoric) (Phoneme)
 .[12 15 16 19] (Aphasia
 (Phonetic Error)
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 (T.P.O) (- -)
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 (Category) (Situation)
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Transformational)

(Structural)

(Grammar

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(Articular System)

(N. chomsky)

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(Performance)" " (Competence)

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(Intuition)

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. [18 :135]

(decode)

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(Nominative)

(Syntax)

(Predicative)

. (Neurolinguistical)

. (Paradigmatical)

(Luria)

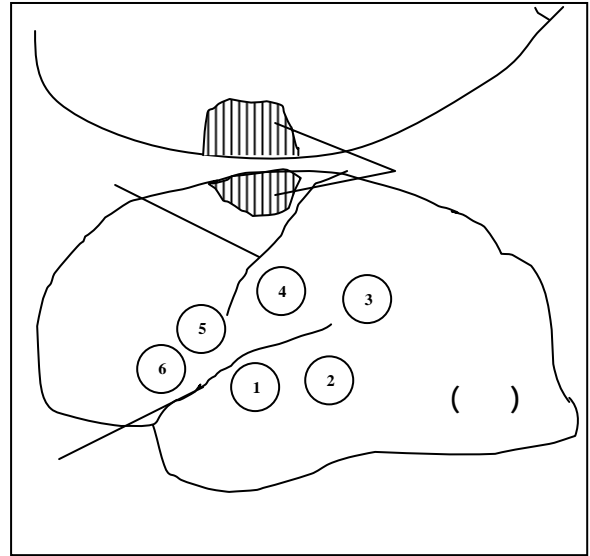
. (Dynamic Localization of Function)

Kinesthetic)	-4	.(Function system)	()
(aphasia		[12 ;15 ;16 ;17 ;19]	
		" "	
(Kinetic aphasia)	-5	:	
		(Reception aphasia)	-1
(Dynamic aphasia)	-6	(Amnestic aphasia)	-2
	.[30,17,18,20,37:5]	(Semantic aphasia)	-3
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2. " : 38 1994 68-41 .
3. " : 42 1996 168-131 .
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(rougeole)	:	«	»
"La rubéole" :	...!	:	
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fièvre) Spotted fever :	.		
La méningite) :	(tachetée		
(cérébrospinaleépidémique	:	•	
(fièvres à rickettsies)			
La maladie) (sleeping sickness)	:		
La) :	(du sommeil		
L'encéphalite) (trypanosoméase africaine			
névrauxite) (léthargique			
(épidémique			
(encephalitis lethargica)			
•	"	" « les faux amis »	
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(...acidophilic cell):	(rubéole)		
:	.	(rubella)	
:	.1	german)	(rubéole)
acidophilic cell			(measles
cellule acidophile	:	(rubéole)	
		(measles)	

Toute cellule ayant une affinité pour les colorants acides (fuchsine acide, éosine, etc.).

. B₁₂

. (parietal cell)

acidophil) :

(leucocyte acidophile) (leukocyte
cellule) :

. (acidophilic cell)

. (éosinophile

...

) " "

(parietal cell)

(

:

. (...)

acidophilic cell = cellule acidophile =

cellule)" "

" "

(éosinophile

(oxyntic cell) (parietal cell)

(éosine)

. (cellule bordante) (cellule pariétale)

: (1)

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parietal cell (= oxyntic cell) =

. cellule bordante (= cellule pariétale) =

. (300 x - - .)

(1,5 0,5)

(cellule acidophile):

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(acidophilic cell)

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cellule acidophile
acidophilic cell

(cellule pariétale

cellule) , (parietal cell =

نها

, () (bordante

. (...)

nombreuses petites vésicules claires et par l'existence d'un réseau intracellulaire de canalicules ramifiés, formés par des invaginations bordées de microvillosités de la membrane plasmique. Elles sécrètent de l'acide chlorhydrique, sous forme d'ions Cl^- et H^+ , au niveau de la membrane des canalicules intracellulaires. Cette production est rendue possible grâce à une anhydrase carbonique intracytoplasmique, un transporteur membranaire H^+K^+ ATPase à la face apicale et un mécanisme d'échange HCO_3^- , Cl^- au niveau de la membrane basolatérale. Lorsque la sécrétion acide est stimulée, la cellule pariétale se modifie avec apparition de microvillosités apicales et augmentation de la surface apicale d'un facteur 6 à 10.

acidophilic)

(cell

(-)

.2

(-)

Dictionnaire Français-Anglais, Anglais-Français)
(des termes médicaux & biologiques

acidophil or **acidophilic**, adj. : acidophile (1. easily stained with acid dyes ; 2. growing best in acidic media).
parietal cells : cellules pariétales (estomac)
oxyntic, adj. : à sécrétion acide ; **oxyntic cells** : cellules gastriques (supposées sécréter l'acide chlorhydrique).

acidophile, adj. : acidophil, acidophilic (1. easily stained with acid dyes ; growing best on acid media).

cellule bordante : parietal or oxyntic cell.

(phil)

(acidophilic)

.()

(parietal cell)

(parietal cell)

، (acidophilic cell)

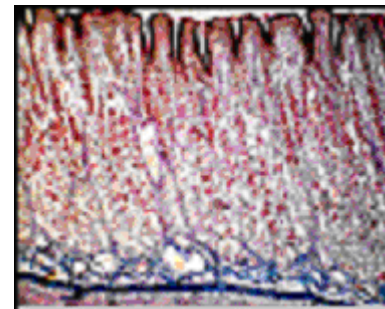
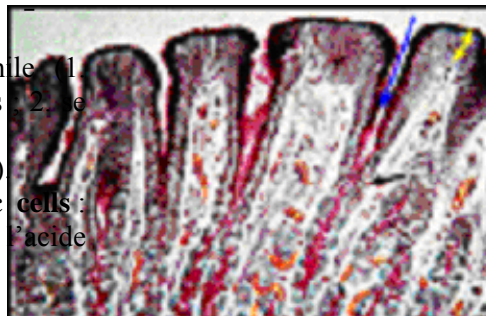
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cellule bordante ou parietal cell

cellule pariétale



les cellules bordantes, très volumineuses, semblent repoussées à la périphérie des glandes fundiques par les cellules principales entre lesquelles elles s'insinuent. Elles se caractérisent principalement par l'extrême abondance des mitochondries volumineuses et sphériques, par la présence de très

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acidophilic cell**cellule acidophile**

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.(...)

parietal cell**cellule bordante (ou cellule pariétale)**

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. B12

:

parietal cell

cellule bordante (ou cellule pariétale)

:

(Dictionnaire français de médecine et de biologie) :

cellule acidophile: Toute cellule ayant une affinité pour les colorants acides (fuchsine acide, éosine, etc.).

cellule bordante: Cellule arrondie appartenant aux glandes gastriques fundiques. Situées entre les cellules principales, les arrondies font saillies à la surface externe du tube glandulaire, dont elles soulèvent la membrane basale. Elles renferment des grains très fins, acidophiles, répartis uniformément dans tout le cytoplasme. On peut y mettre en évidence, par imprégnation au nitrate d'argent, des capillicules sécréteurs. Les cellules bordantes sont considérées comme intervenant dans la production de l'acide chlorhydrique du suc gastrique. Syn. : cellule pariétale, cellule délomorphe (de Rollet).

cellule pariétale. Syn. de cellule bordante.

: ()

Dictionnaire de médecine – éd. Flammarion :

acidophile adj. [lat. acidus ; gr. Philein : aimer] (angl. Acidophilic ; oxyphil). Syn. éosinophile, oxyphile. Se dit d'un composant cellulaire ou tissulaire ayant une affinité élective pour les colorants acides, tels que l'éosine (le cytoplasme, par exemple est acidophile).

:

cellule acidophile.

cellule bordante (angl. Parietal cell ; oxyntic cell). Syn. Cellule pariétale. Chacune des volumineuses cellules rondes qui parsèment les glandes fundiques gastriques, caractérisées par la présence d'un « canalicule » intracytoplasmique ouvert dans la lumière de la glande, et qui sécrètent très probablement l'acide chlorhydrique.

cellule pariétale. V. cellule bordante.

cellule pariétale,

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. cellule délomorphe (de Rollet)

soluble : a. Se dit d'une solution qui peut se dissoudre dans une autre (généralement dans un liquide).

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.(strong solvent) un fort solvant

(soluble)

(solvent)

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(soluble)

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(soluble)

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(solute)

(soluté)

soluté :

1. Dans une solution, substance dissoute, par opposition au solvant.
Par exemple, dans l'eau de mer, le chlorure de sodium est le soluté et l'eau est le solvant.
Syn. : phase dispersée.
2. En pharmacologie, syn. de solution.
3. En pharmacie, préparation liquide obtenue par dissolution d'une ou de plusieurs substances médicamenteuses dans un solvant approprié.

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 1. (90) .
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 2) " " .
 2. (5 15 .
 3. () : » :
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 5. (solvant) : (solvent)
 (–able) " " •
solvant :
 a. et m. Substance, généralement un liquide, qui peut dissoudre une autre substance. Syn. : dissolvant.
 :
 .dissolvant :
 6. •
 " " (–able) (–uble)
 ...» : (–able)
 " " " "
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 7. (–able)
 " " : (–ible) (–uble)
 " " (–able) " "
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 " " " (eau potable) "
 " " . (consommable)
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(-ible) (-able)

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(alcoolisable) (acidifiable)

. (absorbable) (coagulable)

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(-able)

؛(ballotable) (agglutinable)

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(coagulable) (biodégradable)

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(extensible) (cultivable)

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()	hetero-, heter-, prefix meaning other of related to another	hétéro-	45859
()	heteroagglutinin	hétéroagglutinine	45862
()	heteroantibody	hétéroanticorps	45865
()	heterogenous	hétérogène	45916
()	heterogeneity	hétérogénéité	45917
()	heterotransplant	hétérogreffe	45923
()	heterohemagglutinin	hétérohémagglutinine	45926
()	heterohemolysin	hétérohémolysine	45927
()	heterologous	hétérologue	45941
()	heteromorphous	Hétéromorphe	45952
()	heterophilic	hétérophile	108775
()	heterophoria	hétérophorie	45972
()	heterotrophic	hétérotrophe	46050

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) anorthopie (latente

.« orthophorie

(hétérophorie)

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hétérophorie. f. Ensemble des différentes formes de strabisme latent dans lesquelles la déviation oculaire ne se produit pas spontanément, mais dans lesquelles la fusion des images est maintenue au prix d'un effort plus ou moins inconscient et d'une fatigue plus ou moins grande. On distingue deux formes principales : l'esophorie (strabisme latent convergent) et l'exophorie (strabisme latent divergent). Syn. : **strabisme latent**, déviation oculaire latente, anorthopie (peu usité). Ant. : orthophorie.

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()	homocystinuria	homocystinurie	46546
() (:)	homogenate	homogénat	108796
()	homogeneous	homogène	46558
()	homogeneity	homogénéité	46561
()	homograft	homogreffe	46576
()	homologous	homologue	46584
()	homonymous	homonyme	46592
()	homosexuality	homosexualité	46610
()	homosexual	homosexuel	46611
()	homozygous	homozygote	46627

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الهوامش

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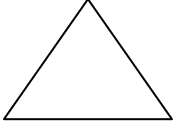
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Essais de linguistique générale, p 101-102 -25				

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- 2- Jakobson (Roman) : Essais de linguistique générale – Editions de minuit, Paris, 1973.

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(Jakobson)

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Saussure)

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(De

(monèmes)

(synthèmes)

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(

(Emile Benveniste)

(Richards)

(Ogden)

(7)(Louis Guilbert)

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(schémas)

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(Irène Tamba-Mecz)

(schèmes)

(composition)

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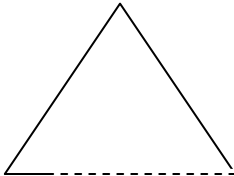
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(constructions)

(syntaxe)

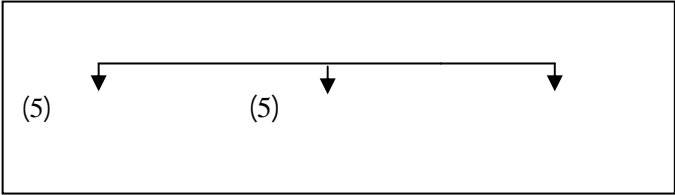
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(Charles Sanders Peirce)

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(Kalispel)

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(détermination pleine)

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(exclusion) (inclusion)

(Ernest Cassierer)

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(computer)

(to compute)

(spécifique)

(générique)

(ordiner)

⁽¹²⁾ (mettre en ordre)

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(ichthose) (ichtyosis)

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(15)(Hilary Putnam)

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(vecteurs)

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(sémantique cognitive)

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Tecnolect Acrolect :

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(1598) Tonality

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←(1010) Modulation

←(1033) Multilingual

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(¹⁵)Terminology

(Vowel)

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← " :

) Culture ← (333) Civilization

← (753) Hypothesis ← (441

) Majesty ← (901) Laudative

.(1608) Trade name ← (953

(Double articulation)

(Binarism)

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← (Asemantic) :

← (Dysprosodia)

← (Recursiveness)

← (Semantics)

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(Accent)

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Meta Pre Post : - -

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(1235) Post article ← (1234

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.(1237) Post determinant

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- " : Language (11) (4)
- 1744 (5)
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- William Labov David Hartman Noam Chomsky
- John McCarthy
- () (/) .16 15 (2) (8)
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- 355
- 146
- Sociology) (Sociolinguistics)
- " (of language
- Authority ← : (14)
- (367) Caesura ← (284)
- ← (613) Coranic ortoepic ←
-) Diction ← (722) Deterioration .(137 2)
- (1118) Gothic alphabet ← (755
-) Iamb ← (1167) Hearing ← .(137 2)
- (1396) Intimacy ← (1235
- (1502) Lapse ← (1455) Journalese←
- ← (1590) Liturgical coefficient ← "

Accent	(18)) Multilogue←	(1633) Marginal
(15) Accent mark ←	:	← (2043) Petroglyph ←	(1767
Accentuation ←	(16) Accentology ←	(2641) Status ←	(2249) Prose
(262) Bound accent ←	(20)	(2835) Tessitura ←	
(1339) Recessive accent ←		(20)	(15)
Terminological standardization	(19)	(1567)	:
:		(1570)	(1568)
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(Mother of Pearls)

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1408 - 270/4		(Shell)	:(Conchiolin)	-2
.32 :	-26		.(Conchology)	
.438 :	-27		.59 :	
.67 66 :	-28	:	60 -59	-3
- 543/1 :	-29	:	.244 ()	
367 :() :	-30	.219		
. 1950		3453/6 :		-4
318/2 :	-31	:	1406	
. 1967			.105	
- 89 :	-32		.59 :	-5
. 1968		"	:	-6
.38 :	-33		"	
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() :	-36	.164 :		-10
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.1878/5 :	-37	. 1417	. 123/1	
.914 :	-38		.121/1 :	-12
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117	:	-79	()
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.1189	:	-84	.357	-53
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.() :	-86		.521/1 :	-55
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.1090/3 :	-90		.() :	-59
.1495 :	-91		.1107/3 :	-60
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(Affixation)

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‘ ‘ (enamel)

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‘Ameloblast :

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amelogenesis imperefecta :

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ameloblastoma :

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(6/) () (angioma =

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(osteodentino=) (451/)

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apicoectomy =		:	(osteoblastoma)
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eurycephalic=euricephalous		.Ameloblastic fibroma :	
‘eurycranial :		.Ameloblastic process :	
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‘ eury prospic:		.Amelo Cemental :	
.		.Amelodentinal Junction :	
Inciso		.Amelogenic :	
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:		Apico	:
incisolabial :		.	(tooth apex)

(labial)

linguocclusal angle:

inciso lingual:

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linguocervical : linguo gingival

inciso palatal:

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inciso proximal :

(distal)

(mesial)

linguocervical angle : linguogingival angle

Linguo

(linguo)

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linguopapillitis :

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linguo placement :

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Medio-

linguoaxial :

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.mediofrontal:

linguo axial angle :

.mediolateral :

linguo axiokingival:

. mediopalatine:

Melo-

linguo axion gingival angle :

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linguocclusal :

mentoposterior:	: ()
Mento transverse:	.melotherapy :
Occluso-	.melomania :
:	.meloncus :
/) (6)	:
occlusocervical : (436	.melonoplasty : meloplasty
:	(plastic surgery)
:	.(cheek)
occlusogingival:	: Meloschisis :
occlusogingival distance:	Macrostomia
occlusomesial:	Mento-
:	(7) :
occlusomesial movement	.mentolabial :
occlusometer:	:
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Semi-	mentoanterior :
:	mentohyoid :
(25) (577/)	mentolabial furrow :
(4)	.
:	mentolabial muscle:
semi-adjustable articulator:	mentolabialis muscle
semi-anatomic tooth:	:
. 20	(muscle depressor labii in ferioris)

ulcero membranous :

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membranous exudation

ulceromembranous gingivitis:

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ulceromembranous stomatitis

ulceronecrosis :

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ulceronecrotic :

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semicircular:

semicohesion:

semiconscious:

semi fused porcelain:

semi liquid:

semimalignant :

semi-permanent restoration :

semi-precision :

ulcero-

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ulcerogranuloma :

A		Ankyl-, ankylo-	.()
A-, an-	- - - - () -	Ant-, anti-	.()
Ab-	()	Apico-	()
Ab-	() - -	Apo-	()
- ad	()	Arth-, arthr-, arthro-	()
-agra	()	-ase	(.)
Alg-, alge-, algesi-, algi-, algio-, algo	()	Atelo-	()
-algia	()	Auto -, aut-	()
Allo-	()	Aux-, auxo-	()
Alveolo	()	Axio-	() (long axis)
Amb-, ambi-, ambo-	()	B	
Amel-, amelo-	()	Baro-	()
Ana-	()	Basi-, basio-, baso-	()
Angei-, angi-, angio-	() 1 2 ()	Bi-	()
Anis-, aniso-	()	Bio-	()

: suffix : prefix :

Brachy-	()
Brady-	()
Bucci-, bucco-	()
C	
Caco-	()
Cat-, cata-, cath-	()
Cephal-, cephalo-	()
Cheil-, cheilo-	()
Chondr-, chondro-	()
Circum-	()
-clasia	()
Cleid-, cleido-	()
Clinico-	()
Clin-,clino-,	()
Contra-	()
Cranio-	()
Crico-	()
Cryo- = kryo-	()

Cyt-, cyto-	()
- cyte	
D	
de-	.1 .2 .3 ()
Demi-	
Dent-, denta-, denti, dento-, dents-	()
Derm-, derma-, dermat, dermat-, dermo-	()
Desm-, desmo-	()
Dia-, di-	()
Di-	()
Dis-	() -1 -2 ()()
Dolich-, dolicho-	()
-dontic	()
Dors-, dorsi-, dorso-	()
Duo-	()

Dys-	-1 -2 -3 ()
E	
E-	()
Ect-, ecto-	()
-ectomy	()
Ectro-	()
Electro-	()
En-	()
-en	.1 () .2
Encephal-, encephalo-	()
Endo-	()
Ento-	()
Epi-	()
Equi-	()
Eu-	()

Eury-	()
Ex-, exo-	()
Exo-, ex-	()
Extra-	()
F	
Facio-	()
-ferous	()
G	
-gen	-1 () -2
Geni-, genio-	()
-genic	()
Geny-, genyo-	()
Ger-, gero-, geront-, geonto-	()
Gingiv-, gingivo-	()
Gloss-, glosso-	()
-glossa	()
Glyc-, glycol-	()
Gnath-, gnatho-	()

Goni-, gonio-	()
-graph	()
H	
Haemato-, haemo - =hemato-, hemo-	()
Haplo-	()
Hemi-	()
Hepat- hepato-	()
Heter-, hetero-	()
Hex-, hexa-	()
Hist-, histio-, histo-	()
Hyal-, hyalo-	()
Hydr-, hydro-	()
Hygr-, hygro-	()
Hy- , hyo-	() ()
Hyp-, hypo-	()
Hyper-) () (
Hypo-	() -1

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-iasis	()
Iatro-	()
-ic	()
Idea-	()
Idio-	()
Immuno-	()
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Inciso-	()
Infra-	()
Inter-	()
Intra-	()
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Iso-	() -1 () -3 -2
-itis	()

J	
Juxta-	()
K	
Kephalo- = cephalo-	()
Kerat-, kerato-	- () -1 () -2
Kin-, kine-, kino-, kineto- = Cine-	()
-kinesis	()
L	
Labio-	()
Laryng-, Laryngo-	()
Latero-	()
Lepto-	()
Leuc-, leuco-, leuk-, leuko-	()
Linguo-	()) (
Litho-	()
-logy, - ology	()

Lymph-, Lympho-	()
Lys-, lysi-, lyso-	()
M	
Macro- = makro-	()
Mal-	.1 () .2
Malaco-	()
Medi-, medio-	()
Meg-, mega-	()
Megal-, megalo-	()
- megaly	()
Melano-	() -1 -2 (melanin)
Melo-	()
Mento-	()
Mercuri-	()
Mer-, mere-, mero-	()

Mesio-	()
Meso-	()
Meta-	() ()
-meter	()
Metapo-	()
Micr-, micro-	()
Micro-	(⁶ 10=) ()
Mini-	()
Mono-, mon-	()
Muco-	()
Multi-	()
Myc-, mycet-, myco-	()
Mylo-	() ()
Myo-	()
myx-, myxo-	() (prefix) (mucous) (mucus) (muroid)

N	
Nano-	() (⁹ 10=)
Narco-	()
Naso-	()
Necro-	()
Neo-, ne-	()
Neur-, neuro-	()
Nitro-	()
Noct-, nocti-	()
Non-	()
Normo-	()
Nos-, noso-	()
O	
Occipito-	()
Occluso-	()
-odont	()
Odont-, onto-	()
Odyn-	()

Odynia-	()
-Oid	()
Olig-, oligo-	()
-ology	()
-oma	()
Om-, omo-	()
Oncho-	()
Onco-, oncho-	()
Or-, ora-, oro-	.1 () .2 ()
Orth-, ortho-	()
Oste-, osteo-	()
Ot-, oto-	()
Oul-	()
p	
Pachy-	()
Paed-, paedo- = pedo-	()
Palato-	()
Pali-, palin-	()

Para-, par-	-1 -2 () -3 () -4
-pathy	()
Pathy-	()
Pent-, penta-, per-	-1 -2 () -3
Peri-	()
Phag-, phago-	()
-phagia, - phagy	()
Pharmaco-	()
Pharyngo-	()
-phasia	()
Phleb-, phlebo-	()
Phot-, photo-	()
Physi-, physio-) (. ()
Phyto-	()

Piezo-	()
-plasty	()
Platy-	()
-plegia	()
Pneum-, pneumo-	()
-pnoea, -pnea	()
Pikilo-	()
Poly-	()
Post-	()
Postero-	()
Pre-	()
Pro-	()
Prosopo-	()
Prot-, proto-	()
Pseud-, pseudo-	()
Ptyal-, ptyalo	()
Py-, pyo-	()

Q	
Quadric-	()
Quin-, quino-, quinqu-	()
R	
Radio-	(.) .1
	.() .2
	(Radius)
Re-	.() -
Retro-	.() -1
	-2
Rhin-, rhino-	()
Rhizo-	()
Roentgeno-	()
-rrhage, -rrhagia	()
-rrhaphy	()
-rrhea-, -rrhoea	()
-rrhexis	()
S	
Sacchar-, saccharo-	()

Sapro-	() -1 -2
Sarc-, sarco-	.()
Scapho-	.()
-schisis	()
Schisto-, schizo-	()
Scirrho-	()
Sclero-	()
-scope	()
-scopy	()
Semi-	()
Sero-	()
Sesqui-	()()
Sial-, sialo-	()
Silic-, silico-	()
Sino-, sinu-	()
Skia-	()

Somato-	()
Spheno-	() sphemoid) (bone
Sphero-	()
Steat-, stearo-, steato-	()
Steno-	()
Stereo-	()
Stoma-, stomat-, stomato-	-1 () -2
-stomia	()
-stomy, - ostomy	()
Strepto-	()
Stylo-, styl-	()
Sub-	()
Super-	-1 () -2
Supra-	()
Syn-	()

T	
Tachy-	()
Tele-	()
Temporo-	()
Teno-, tenoto-	()
Ter-	()
Terat-, terato-	()
Tetra	()
Therm-	()
Thermo-	()
Thyr-, thyreo-, thyro-	()
-tome	()
-tomy, -otomy	()
Trachelo-	-1 () -2
Tri-	()
Tricho-	()
-trophy	()
-tropic	

	()
U	
Ulcerο-	()
Ule-, ulo-	-1 () -2
Ulent-	()
Uni-	()
Uran-, urano-	() () -1 -2
Uranisco-	()
V	
Ven-, vene-, veni-, veno-	()
-version	()
X	
Xanth-, xantho-	()
Xen-, xeno-	(+)
Xer-, xero-	()
Z	
Zoo-	()
Zygamatico-	()

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